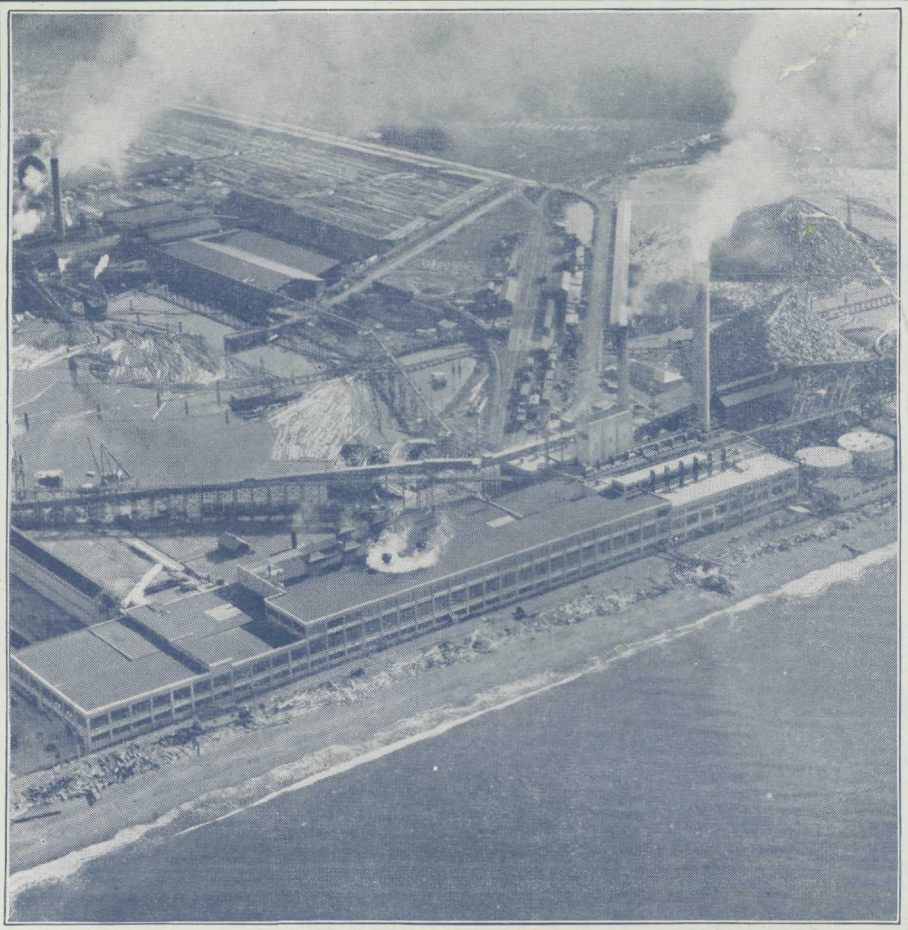
K. L. HOWE,
Seattle Office, Engineering Division,
University of Washington '23

J. S. ERICHSON
Interdepartmental Contract Administration,
University of Pennsylvania '19

R. R. STOLTZ,
Motor Apparatus Sales Department,
Rose Polytechnic Institute '16



YOUNGER COLLEGE MEN
ON RECENT WESTINGHOUSE JOBS

W. LAUDENBERGER,
Control Engineering,
Penn State '23

R. R. BAKER,
General Engineering,
University of Michigan '17

G. FITCH,
Contract Administration,
Lehigh University '23

Photo by Brubaker Aerial Surveys, Portland, Oregon.

Washington Pulp and Paper Mill

Where do young college men get in a large industrial organization? Have they opportunity to exercise creative talent? Is individual work recognized?

* * *

AT Port Angeles, Washington, stands the mill of the Washington Pulp and Paper Corporation—a mill that produces enough newsprint every day to make a sheet 10 feet wide and 1,000 miles long.

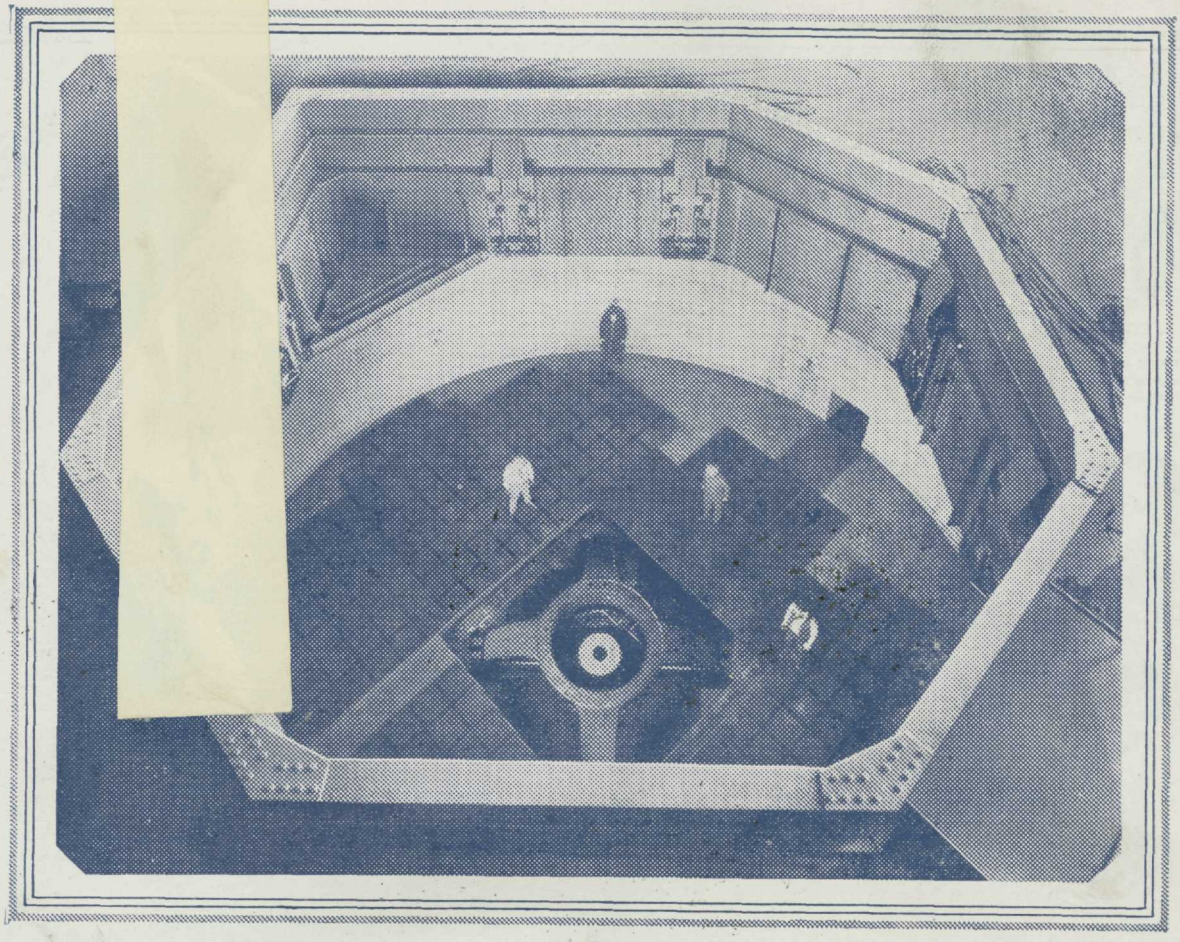
When this great industrial organization built a mill extension that almost doubled its capacity, Westinghouse, having already supplied electrical equipment for the original plant, was called on to electrify the new unit. Difficult driving problems were met and solved by Westinghouse engineers—with individual motor drives up to 1000 horsepower, with refined control mechanisms, with the sectional paper machine drive that has revolutionized the making of this important product.

Big jobs go to big organizations. Westinghouse attracts young men of enterprise and genius because it daily provides facilities and opportunities which smaller corporations can seldom offer.

* * *

The Washington Pulp and Paper Corporation's mill represents the most modern and scientific application of straight line production to the paper industry. Pulp wood enters one end of the long building on an electrically powered monorail carrier. It follows in a continuous line through the grinders, screens, mixers and jordans to the paper machine. At the other end the finished paper is rolled and wrapped for shipment. Power for every operation is supplied by electric motor.

Westinghouse



The Pit

Three feet of concrete—seven of sand—five more of concrete—all reinforced with steel—such are the walls of this underground chamber. The roof, a slab of steel rimmed with girders, is held in place by great steel wedges.

A military stronghold? No—a test pit at the Schenectady Works of the General Electric Company. Here the "test men", young engineers, most of whom were in college only last year, help test the rotors of waterwheel generators for safe operation under emergency conditions. These rotors—some as large as 40 feet in diameter—are revolved at double the speed which will be demanded of them in normal service.

The pit controls, located in a building 300 feet away, are supplemented by ingenious listening and visual devices which give accurate indication of conditions in the pit at any instant.

Such elaborate precautions have been devised because of the immense size and power of generating apparatus which is now being built to answer the general demand for more electric energy. Scientists and manufacturers are establishing new standards of electrical production—building a heritage which will aid the engineers of to-morrow increase the usefulness of electricity far beyond to-day's limit.

General Electric's record for successful performance of its waterwheel generators is only one of the things that have given meaning and value to the G-E monogram, which appears on all the equipment built by the Company.

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GENERAL ELECTRIC

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK